

SILVER DICK SPEAKS.

Some Sensible Remarks on the Silver Question.

The Best Financial Writers and Thinkers of the Age are Free Coinage Men.

Congressman Richard P. Bland spoke at Warrensburg, Mo., at the opening of the democratic campaign in Missouri. In the course of his remarks he said, in reference to the silver question:

Since the unholy crusade inaugurated in this country in 1873, in Germany and France, against silver money, other nations of western Europe have followed in this mad pursuit of discarding silver and grabbing for gold. Panic struck the banks in Australia that swept that country like a prairie fire and left scarcely any institution solvent. A reflex action on England caused the Baring brothers to quake, and hard times in England, Germany, France and all western Europe. This demoralization kept on. England suspended the free coinage of silver in India. The demands made for gold in European countries so depleted our treasury of its gold that before the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland secretary Foster had prepared, printed and engraved bonds to be sold to procure gold to replenish the gold reserve and to pay the expenditures of the government. These bonds were not issued, however, and on the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland Mr. Carlisle was besieged and beset by Wall street for an issue of bonds, which was refused. The panic was well on when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, and when the secretary, Carlisle, refused to issue bonds as demanded the next demand was for the repeal of the Sherman act. All the ills of this country were attributed to the Sherman act. In order to secure the repeal of this act banks refused loans to their customers. The pressure of an object lesson was forced upon the country to show the great ills silver money was doing to our people. The consequence was that the people became alarmed, withdrew their money from the banks, banks failed, and business distress was everywhere rampant. The people were deluded into the idea that it was the Sherman law that was the sole disturbing element in our financial system; that it would not do to extend further use of silver. The whole country was alarmed, business men everywhere were demanding the repeal of this law. A reign of terror prevailed. Congress was intimidated into repealing this law. It was given out and generally believed through the country that when this law was wiped from the statute books that business everywhere would be revived; that times would be better than they had been for years before, that money would be put into business enterprises. With these threats and promises congress was intimidated and persuaded to repeal this law.

For my part, I was opposed to the repeal of the law; not that I am in favor of a law to purchase silver bullion to be stored away as a commodity, for all the silver that we purchase should be coined as fast as it is purchased. I favored the unlimited coinage of silver to take its place. The law, however, was repealed and the object lesson that was sought by the repeal has been grievously disappointing. The theories of the enemies

of silver have proven to be worthless and devoid of confidence.

Whatever else may be said about the financial distress of the past years, and the slowness of business reviving, it is evident to those who have given their attention to the subject that above all other questions, the question of silver demonetization, and the fact of silver demonetization, gives ample explanation. There was no Sherman law in England, France, Europe, and none in Australia. They have had the same business distress, the same hard times, money stringency, pauperism and tramps as we have seen in this country. Hence, I insist that where the same conditions exist in all gold using countries, it is fair to say that the cause of these troubles is the single gold standard, the demonetization of silver. Indeed, the best financial writers and thinkers of the age have almost universally come to this conclusion. The more nations demonetize silver, the greater the demand for gold, or the higher gold goes up, and gold being the sole standard of value everything valued in gold necessarily goes down. This is the cause of low prices, the stagnation in business enterprises. It is difficult to do business where the standard of money is the same thing, when prices are constantly depreciating.

The seigniorage bill was therefore in the interest of silver, and, looking as it did to the relief of the strain on gold—and thus, to some extent, at least, sustaining prices—was a measure that should have become a law.

A large majority of the democrats—over two-thirds of them in the house and senate—voted for this bill, showing that it was the will of the party that the coinage of silver should not be suspended.

As I said before, it is to be regretted that Mr. Cleveland vetoed the bill. I insist that the democratic platform at Kansas City is right in principle, when it demands the restoration of our old time bimetallic standard, or that we should go back to the principles of Jefferson and all the democratic sages. I believe this is necessary; and if I did not believe that the democratic party of this state and of the nation, especially at the south and west, intended in 1896 to make this fight for the people, I could not well ask you to trust the democratic party further on this question. But I insist that our safe course is to close up our lines, remain in the ranks and demand that which is right, accept nothing else. Press forward the fight to 1896; hold fast to our platform in this state and demand that it be made a national issue. Thus demanding lower taxes, freer trade and the free coinage of silver and gold as demanded by our platform, we can proceed to victory.

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Special Master's Sale.

WHEREAS, BY A CERTAIN DECREE made by the district court of the third judicial district of the territory of New Mexico, in and for the county of Grant, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1894, in a certain cause then pending in said court, in which said cause Matthew S. Cleveland is the complainant, and William Skillicorn and Lanson A. Snyder are the respondents. It was, among other things ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said respondents, within three days from the date of said decree pay said complainant, Matthew S. Cleveland, the sum of \$240.00, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, A. D. 1894, together with the costs, charges and allowances of said cause, failing in which that the premises mentioned in said decree and hereinafter described be sold for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness, together with the costs, charges and allowances as aforesaid, and that the undersigned as a special master of said court execute said sale.

And whereas, the said respondents, William Skillicorn and Lanson A. Snyder, have wholly failed to comply with said requirements of said decree, and the time within which said payments were by said decree directed to be made has passed.

This is to give notice, that in pursuance of said decree, I the undersigned special master will, on Tuesday the 2nd day of October A. D. 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the town of Silver City, county of Grant and territory of New Mexico, offer for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate situate in the Pinos Altos mining district, county of Grant and territory of New Mexico, to wit: that certain mill known as the Skillicorn and Snyder mill, the same being situated upon that certain mining claim or mill site known as the Skillicorn mining claim or mill site, more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stone monument 100 feet below the well that furnishes water to the Skillicorn mill, and runs thence east 300 feet to a stone monument on the northeast corner of claim; thence south 600 feet to a stone monument on the southeast corner of claim; thence 600 feet west to a stone monument on the southwest corner of claim; thence 600 feet north to a stone monument on the northwest corner of claim; and thence 300 feet to the place of beginning; said mining claim or mill site is recorded in book 4 at pages 22 and 23 of mining locations said Grant county records, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description together with the space of three acres about said mill with all machinery, fixtures, appliances and appurtenances in any manner pertaining to said mill and mill building.

JOHN J. BELL,

Special master.

A. H. HARLEE,
Solicitor for complainant.

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LAS CRUCES, N. M.,
September 8, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the probate judge or probate clerk at Silver City, N. M., on October 20, 1894, viz: James F. Miller, who made Hd. application No. 2332 for the s-w 1/4 Sec. 11, Tp. 15 s. R. 21 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Theodore Pitts, of Carlisle, N. M.; Walter Pitts, of Carlisle, N. M.; James R. Wilson, of Gila, N. M.; C. C. Miller, of Carlisle, N. M.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

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